

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877—TWELVE PAGES.

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Coal for Country Trade direct from mines in box car.

H. S. VAN INGEN, Sept.

PITY SCANDAL.

Jan. 11.—The Faculty of the

with commendable prompt-

ness have come forward from that

and that the whole matter

is the false statement of two or

of some young men while

in the police, and from that

newspapers. It is greatly to

much publicity should have

had, but the facts show that a

which can be repaired by as

the result of the inquiry,

Mrs. Newcomb was a blame-

less person, or even a rumor of her

UNREALISTIC.

watch to The Tribune.

Jan. 11.—During the last few

for THE TRIBUNE in this

the supply. Unless a person

wishes to go over the train,

whatever or resort to the

same, he would be obliged to

submit to the same thing, as

sheet, of a political char-

acter will be taken with numer-

ous copies are often compelled to

pay a heavy fine, which can

be easily avoided by getting

it off the train. There are

day it was impossible to get

copy for love or money.

MIND DISTILLERY.

Jan. 11.—John S. Woods, of the

offices of this city, made a sale

the 19th of December, 1876.

It was purchased by A. W.

Government claim, \$2,240.

will commence operations

as soon as possible.

BRIEFS.

ARDON—On the 11th inst.,

at the cemetery, Edward Chenev,

at the ages, 874 Michigan-av., Juile

Street, and Sidney Fairley, of

DEATHS.

Jan. 11, at 6:30 a. m., at his

Lincoln-av., T. Lichtenstein,

Saturday papers.

Jan. 11, at 10. Henry

Charles F. and Minute E. Ancor-

ton, Cemetery Saturday,

a.m.

please copy.

John C. Jackson, 71 years,

quick consumption, John

Wade, 70 years, at 1 o'clock,

Wednesday, 10 a. m.

Friends are invited.

Funeral of the beloved wife

and daughter of Capt. J. C.

Wade, 70 years, at 10 o'clock

Saturday morning,

and respectively invited to

the funeral, at 10 a. m.,

in this city, Jan. 11, Martha Jane

Sanford, aged 41 years and

2 months, residence, No. 222 De-

rion-av., Boston.

Jan. 11, at 10 a. m.,

Olive T. Orson, 70 years,

2 o'clock on Friday, 13th,

of W. T. Reidman, 1,500 In-

Friends are invited.

Funeral of Capt. Jessie Bros, only

son, 3 years, at 10 a. m.,

Wednesday, 13th, at 10 a. m.,

in this city, Jan. 11, Mabel Clinton,

and Amelia F. Cook, aged

3 years, at 10 a. m.,

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30. NIGHT EDITOR.

31. CITY EDITOR.

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Rooms 5.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre. Engagement of Charlotte Stanley. "Crime, or, The Car-Hook Murders." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of John McCullough and State. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre. Clark street, between Dearborn and Randolph. Mme. Euphoni's Piano Concerts at 2 p.m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

W. R. WARREN LODGE NO. 200, A. F. AND A. M. No. 100. Regular communication this Saturday evening at 7.30. All are welcome. By order of the W. M. J. DUNLOP, Secretary.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 94.

Several bills have been introduced in the Legislature having for their object to make silver a legal-tender in the payment of all debts. We notice also that a member from Boone and a member from Stephenson have introduced bills to make wolf-skins a legal-tender at a valuation to be fixed by law. There may be wolves in those counties which ought to be killed, but to give a bounty for them out of the State Treasury might have the effect of establishing a lively trade in wolf-skins across the borders of Wisconsin and Iowa.

Once more the cable dispatches solemnly assert that a limit has been set to the patience and endurance of the Plebiscitarians who have been so long engaged in negotiating an agreement on the Eastern question—this time with the probability that the news is authentic, as it is well known that several of the Powers, notably Germany, are getting disgusted at the slow progress of affairs at Constantinople. It is now announced that the Plebiscitarians have decided to demand of the Porte a categorical answer to the requirements of the Conference, which will meet next Thursday for the purpose of receiving this reply, and if it is not satisfactory the various representatives will all quit Constantinople on the following day. There must be an end to all things, and it looks as though the Russo-Turkish business was in a fair way to come to a head.

The Illinois Senatorial contest has now assumed a four-cornered phase. There have been nominated, in addition to Gen. LOGAN, by the Republican caucus, JOHN M. PALMER by the Democrats, WILLIAM B. ANDERSON by the Senate Independents, and Judge DAVID DAVIS by a number of House Democrats calling themselves Independents until further notice. It must not be supposed that these anti-Republican nominations mean business in the sense that each of the three candidates is to receive the stubborn support of the parties who nominated him; the new development means business in quite another sense. It means that the opposition to the Republican candidate has been put into a shape that admits of a variety of contingencies which may elect either of the four candidates or may elect neither. Both Houses have adjourned until Monday, and no man can tell what the over-Sunday interval will bring forth.

The Democratic majority of the House have by a strict party vote decided that Mr. BANNER, the manager of the New Orleans telegraph office, shall be perpetually imprisoned for failing to do what it is absolutely impossible for him to do—that is to produce dispatches which, by the action of the Executive Committee, have passed out of his control. President ORRISON, who is equally powerless to produce the dispatches, is to be arraigned before the House to-day for contempt, and upon the same principle he too must be imprisoned for life. Next will come the members of the Executive Committee, one of whom, Mr. CHARLES, of Massachusetts, is also a member of Congress, and in this connection will rise the interesting question whether the House can imprison one of its own members for contempt. There are other questions involved in this unprecedented action of Congress that will be heard of hereafter; the outrage of yesterday will undoubtedly be reviewed by a tribunal in which Democratic majorities are not held to superior to the Constitution and the laws.

The Chicago produce markets were active and irregular yesterday, provisions being very weak. Meats closed 5¢ per lb lower, at \$17.10@17.15 cash and \$17.35 for February. Lard closed 25¢ per 100 lbs lower, at \$10.82@10.85 cash and \$10.97@11.

11.00 for February. Meats were easier, closing at 6¢ for new shoulders, boxed, 8¢ for do short-ribs, and 9¢ for do short-clears. Highbrowines were quiet, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was in moderate demand and firm. Wheat closed 1¢ higher, at \$1.27@1.29 cash and \$1.29 for February. Corn closed firmer, at 43¢ cash and 44¢ for February. Oats closed 1¢@2¢ higher, at 33¢ cash and 35¢ for February. Ryegrass steady, at 72¢. Barley was dull, closing at 64¢@64¢ cash and 64¢ for February. Hogs were dull, and for heavy grades irregularly lower. Sales were principally at \$6.20@6.25 for light. Cattle were moderately easy. Sheep were quiet, with sales at \$3.00@6.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.37 in greenbacks at the close.

The announcement is made in a semi-official manner from the legal department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad that the Company will refuse any and all compensation or damages on account of injuries or death resulting from the Ashabtaw slaughter, upon the ground that that calamity was an act of Providence. Apart from the moral and humane aspects of the question, it is open to doubt whether, as a business measure, this policy will in the long run prove economical. The aggregate of claims arising from the damage to life and limb at Ashabtaw is estimated in round numbers at \$500,000, and it is a question whether Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT could better afford to spare this sum from his fifty or sixty millions than to face the falling off in public patronage of the Lake Shore roads that would be likely to result from the popular ill-will and resentment quite certain to be engendered among the Ashabtaw sufferers and their friends and sympathizers in consequence of this refusal to recognize claims for damages. If the Lake Shore people especially desired to perpetuate the harrowing memories of Friday evening, Dec. 29, 1876, they could not have adopted a better plan.

The most ridiculous proposition made by the Chicago Times recently is to the effect that "If this Republic shall continue to exist, it will be owing to the existence and influence of an independent, non-partisan press," which proposition was supplemented by the *reduction ad absurdum*, "such a paper to-day is the Chicago Times." We should rather say that if the Republic shall continue to exist, it will be necessary to blot out such incendiary and treasonable party organs as the Chicago *Bulldozer*, which adopt the garb of independence merely to insinuate themselves among a class of people they would not otherwise reach, and then seek to corrupt the morals and prostitute the intelligence of a stolen constituency. Since TILDEN purchased his nomination at St. Louis, the Chicago Times has been the most vicious, scurrilous, and conscienceless party organ in the country. Being under no restraint as to truth, morality, decency, honesty, or patriotism, it has been consistent alone in its truckling to the orders of the party managers. In the complications that have arisen out of the dispute over Louisiana it has evinced a willingness to see the Union destroyed rather than submit to the defeat of its party, and it has led off in all the revolutionary schemes for seizing the Government without any regard to the Constitution and the laws. And now, it claims, that the present House derives its authority to arbitrarily determine there has been a failure to elect, when there hasn't been, and then proceed to make a choice? And if it does arbitrarily exercise that power, what is it if not treason?

## THE NEW DEMOCRATIC GOSPEL.

The Chicago Times is again becoming very gib and volatile in the use of epithets, and designates every one as a traitor or revolutionist who is opposed to the countings-out of TILDEN by the Democratic House. So far as the Times is concerned, this epithet business has been resolved upon by the Committee, but the dispatches assume to give an outline of the basis of adjustment. It is said that the Senate Committee, Republicans and Democrats, with the exception of Mr. MOTON, are united upon two important points,—first, that the President of the Senate has no power to decide disputes as to the count of any vote, and, second, that the vote of no State can be rejected unless by the concurrent affirmative action of both Houses. It is further stated that Mr. BOOTH's plan of submitting the various questions to the Supreme Court in the event of a failure to agree by the two Houses is favorably entertained by the Senate Committee. All this is, of course, largely speculative, but it is interesting as indicating the drift of sentiment regarding the probabilities of a compromise. Whatever the propositions submitted by the Senate Committee, the House Committee did no more than receive them, and asked further time for their consideration. Another meeting of the Committee is to be held to-day.

The very able and interesting speech on the Electoral question, delivered yesterday in the Senate by New York's Boorn, of Illinois, is given in full in our columns this morning, and will be certain to receive the thoughtful attention and consideration of our readers. The speech is in support of the resolution offered by Senator Boorn, looking to an opinion by the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the questions of constitutional law involved in the Presidential complication, and the acceptance by both Houses of Congress of this opinion as conclusive on all the points in controversy. Senator Boorn favors this mode of settlement, but expresses his readiness to support any other proposition that no state shall seem just and feasible. He is, however, first last, and all the time, unmercifully opposed to so much as the suggestion of force or violence in connection with the grave complication which presents itself for adjustment; he has, to repeat his own language, no words of condemnation or rebuke for those who oppose this mode of settlement, and will not be compelled to do so by the action of the Senate. The speech is in support of the resolution offered by Senator Boorn, looking to an opinion by the Supreme Court of the United States concerning the questions of constitutional law involved in the Presidential complication, and the acceptance by both Houses of Congress of this opinion as conclusive on all the points in controversy. Senator Boorn favors this mode of settlement, but expresses his readiness to support any other proposition that no state shall seem just and feasible. He is, however, first last, and all the time, unmercifully opposed to so much as the suggestion of force or violence in connection with the grave complication which presents itself for adjustment; he has, to repeat his own language, no words of condemnation or rebuke for those who oppose this mode of settlement, and will not be compelled to do so by the action of the Senate.

It is obvious that the right to choose the President might as well have been vested directly and solely in the House of Representatives as to give it the privilege of determining at any time when it shall assume that right. If such had been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, the cost and excitement of Presidential elections would not have been put upon the country, but there would have been a plain direction in the Constitution that the House should from time to time proceed to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States. The very fact that the House was given a reversionary right to choose the President when the majority of the Electors could not agree upon a man, so far from being evidence of a traitor or revolutionist who is opposed to the countings-out of the House, is a traitor. Whoever opposes the right of the party majority in a placidly House to go behind the certificates of States, throw them out, and declare TILDEN elected, is a traitor. Every man who does not believe in the election of TILDEN, in the Mississippi plan, in the Louisiana bulldozers, in the right of intimidation, terrorism, fraud, and assassination, as parts of the machinery of elections, is a traitor. This is the new Democratic gospel as preached by Gen. KENNAN, editor of the Chicago Times, by the new convert TRUMMELL, by the Jumping-Jack SPRINGER, by the whitewasher of bull-dozers BILL MORRISON, by little Sam Cox, and all the rest of the patriots who are now shouting as lustily for the old flag and the Union, provided TILDEN is the head of it, as they howl against them a few years hence.

It is evident that the House will not have the right to choose the President when the majority of the Electors could not agree upon a man, so far from being evidence of a traitor or revolutionist who is opposed to the countings-out of the House, is a traitor. Whoever opposes the right of the party majority in a placidly House to go behind the certificates of States, throw them out, and declare TILDEN elected, is a traitor. Every man who does not believe in the election of TILDEN, in the Mississippi plan, in the Louisiana bulldozers, in the right of intimidation, terrorism, fraud, and assassination, as parts of the machinery of elections, is a traitor. This is the new Democratic gospel as preached by Gen. KENNAN, editor of the Chicago Times, by the new convert TRUMMELL, by the Jumping-Jack SPRINGER, by the whitewasher of bull-dozers BILL MORRISON, by little Sam Cox, and all the rest of the patriots who are now shouting as lustily for the old flag and the Union, provided TILDEN is the head of it, as they howl against them a few years hence.

PARKER, PLUMB, HAROLD, and GLASSFORD. In the Legislative reports from Springfield there is a body of ten or more Representatives who are self-styled Independents, but this is a mere deception. They are Democrats, every one of them, and will not vote for any man for Senator who is not a Democrat, or who is not expected to be a Democrat when he gets to Washington. This body of Independents have nominated Judge DAVID DAVIS, quite assured that the Judge, on leaving the Bench and taking a seat in the Senate, will blossom, like Browning and other old Bourbon Whigs, into a first-class Democrat. In the Senate the list of Independents is nominally increased to eight by the addition to those we have named of Senators Jones of Douglas, BANCROFT of Schuyler, and FRANTZ of Woodford, but the Independence of these three gentlemen is newly born. They are volunteers who have joined the Independents to strengthen them and encourage them to vote for some "Independent" who, like Judge DAVIS or Mr. STEVENSON, will, when wanted, develop into a Democrat. The actual condition of parties at Springfield, therefore, is, as we have stated, 100 Republicans, 99 Democrats, and 5 Independents. All other Independents are Democrats, and as certain to vote for a Democrat for Senator as is SAM BUCKMASTER or MILES KENNER. Of the 5 Independents 4 represent Republicans in the old House, but 1 represents a Democrat in the new; from Illinois, 12 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the old, but 12 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the new; from Indiana, 8 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the old, but 9 Republicans and 4 Democrats in the new; from Ohio, 14 Republicans and 6 Democrats in the old, but 12 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the new; from Pennsylvania, 17 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the old, but 17 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the new; from New Jersey, 10 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the old, but 10 Republicans and 6 Democrats in the new; from Connecticut, 7 Republicans and 4 Democrats in the old, but 7 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the new; from Rhode Island, 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats in the old, but 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats in the new; from Massachusetts, 20 Republicans and 12 Democrats in the old, but 20 Republicans and 13 Democrats in the new; from Vermont, 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats in the old, but 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats in the new; from New Hampshire, 2 Republicans and 1 Democrat in the old, but 2 Republicans and 1 Democrat in the new; from Maine, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from New England, 21 Republicans and 12 Democrats in the old, but 21 Republicans and 13 Democrats in the new; from New York, 45 Republicans and 24 Democrats in the old, but 45 Republicans and 25 Democrats in the new; from New Mexico, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from Oregon, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from California, 20 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the old, but 20 Republicans and 11 Democrats in the new; from Nevada, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from Utah, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from Colorado, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from Wyoming, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from Montana, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from Idaho, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from Minnesota, 12 Republicans and 6 Democrats in the old, but 12 Republicans and 7 Democrats in the new; from Wisconsin, 14 Republicans and 7 Democrats in the old, but 14 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the new; from Iowa, 10 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the old, but 10 Republicans and 6 Democrats in the new; from Missouri, 12 Republicans and 6 Democrats in the old, but 12 Republicans and 7 Democrats in the new; from Kansas, 8 Republicans and 4 Democrats in the old, but 8 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the new; from Nebraska, 6 Republicans and 3 Democrats in the old, but 6 Republicans and 4 Democrats in the new; from South Dakota, 4 Republicans and 2 Democrats in the old, but 4 Republicans and 3 Democrats in the new; from North Dakota, 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats in the old, but 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats in the new; from Montana, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from North Carolina, 12 Republicans and 6 Democrats in the old, but 12 Republicans and 7 Democrats in the new; from South Carolina, 8 Republicans and 4 Democrats in the old, but 8 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the new; from Georgia, 14 Republicans and 7 Democrats in the old, but 14 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the new; from Florida, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from Texas, 20 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the old, but 20 Republicans and 11 Democrats in the new; from Oklahoma, 10 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the old, but 10 Republicans and 6 Democrats in the new; from Kansas, 8 Republicans and 4 Democrats in the old, but 8 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the new; from Nebraska, 6 Republicans and 3 Democrats in the old, but 6 Republicans and 4 Democrats in the new; from South Dakota, 4 Republicans and 2 Democrats in the old, but 4 Republicans and 3 Democrats in the new; from North Dakota, 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats in the old, but 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats in the new; from Montana, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from North Carolina, 12 Republicans and 6 Democrats in the old, but 12 Republicans and 7 Democrats in the new; from South Carolina, 8 Republicans and 4 Democrats in the old, but 8 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the new; from Georgia, 14 Republicans and 7 Democrats in the old, but 14 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the new; from Florida, 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the old, but 1 Republican and 1 Democrat in the new; from Texas, 20 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the old, but 20 Republicans and 11 Democrats in the new; from Oklahoma, 10 Republicans and 5

## STATE AFFAIRS.

## An Important Shifting in the Senatorial Kaleidoscope at Springfield.

Logan's Prospects Much Improved by the Disorganization of His Opponents.

Palmer Nominated by the Democrats, and Anderson by the House Independents.

Each Candidate Sure there Is a Chance for Himself—A Dead-lock Possible.

The Job of Electing Two Senators Too Much for a Tennessee Legislature.

A Member Fights Gen. Bates' Battles O'er Again a la Sir Walter Scott.

The Senatorial Struggle in Nebraska Likely to Unseat Hitchcock.

## SENATORIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—The Senate Independents, Plumb, Parish, Glassford, Harrold, and Brown, and Jones and Franz, Democrats, training with the others and claiming to be Independents, this afternoon closed their caucus—there was not even a dead-lock.

Representative Dearborn took the floor, and said:

"JOHN C. HITCHCOCK, of Iowa, has been nominated by the Senate Independents."

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the Senatorial maggot is working in the heads of both Anderson and of Palmer. Each means to be elected if possible, and it is plain that that neither will abandon the contest so long as he has a ghost of a chance. Palmer gave expression to his feelings, and discovered his aspirations to-night, in response to a speech he made. The first thing I want to do is to have all the other gentlemen who are candidates. Anderson will hereafter take his turn at attempting to manipulate the Independents, and apparently with success, too. He has a great influence over them, and it is evident that it was going to be a very friendly compact, as both Logan and Palmer were his friends, which from the circumstances under which it was said, it is more than probable that he was going to help him, but, to get every Rep. and every Democrat vote he can.

**PALMER WAS SEPARATED** at the last moment, and he made a short speech, which was significant of the entire assertion that now that he was nominated, the fur would fly, and that there would be a square fight for the leadership. He turned to Gen. Logan as "my friend and old comrade" and ignored Anderson altogether. The only resemblance to national politics was in regard to the Southern cause, where it had been organized as a regular army all over the South, and made to fight their friends, whom their interests are the same, and among whom it was to be expected that the modellers would withdraw. Then, William Pitt Kellogg, instead of being Governor, would, the season after, be elected.

**LOGAN'S FRIENDS LATE TO-NIGHT.** claim to be in the joint convention of the National Rallies of the Representatives, two of the Republicans who were in the House, and two of the Democrats who were in the Senate, and one of the two who were in the Senate were in joint convention of the two houses. The message of the rally was to be sent to the White House, and the rally was to be held in the evening. The resolution in relation to the presence of troops at Hot Springs was brought up in the House. The resolution prays that efforts be made to withdraw them, as they are unnecessary.

## WISCONSIN.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

**MADISON**, Wis., Jan. 13.—The Senate met this morning at 10 o'clock. The standing committee of the Senate were announced as follows: T. J. Judiciary; W. L. Barlow; T. C. McRae; T. H. Williams; G. W. Burrows; D. T. H. Williams; John Rankin, Manitowoc; R. N. Stiles, State Affairs; E. D. Dickey; H. H. Hinman, Grant; R. J. Fisher, Finance, Banks and Commerce; J. B. Tressel, W. B. Sackett, George Lake; R. W. Van Slyck, George Miller; F. Burrows; D. T. H. Williams; Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc; W. C. Reed, Education; Richardson, Hinrichs, and Davis; Manufacturers and Commerce; Terry, Hinrichs, and Acheson; Corporations and Public Improvements; Scott, Tressel, and Von Oyens.

John C. H. Palmer was nominated by the Senate Independents, and he was nominated to make it known that he was nominated. The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners or occupiers of lands to construct ditches and drainage purposes across the lands of others and to provide a system of assessments of the lands to be used for public purposes, and the expenses of the construction of said ditch-drains, and permanent levees, and to keep the same in repair.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

GOV. JACOBY'S MESSAGE.

**WHEELING**, W. Va., Jan. 13.—At to-day's meeting of the Legislature Gov. Jacoby's message was read. After referring to general affairs and the state national election, the message is confined strictly to local and State matters. The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts from taxes, including \$1,000,000 on hand, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876, were \$500,182.15 against \$520,758 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875.

**DISBURSEMENTS** for the former period were \$932,815.45 against \$976,977 for the latter, an increase of \$44,161.75.

The message is considered an able document, and contains some excellent suggestions for further economy in conducting the affairs of the State.

## ARKANSAS.

TROOPS AT HOT SPRINGS.

**LITTLE ROCK**, Ark., Jan. 12.—But little was done to secure a definite understanding of the bill to prohibit the presence of troops at Hot Springs. The resolution prays that efforts be made to withdraw them, as they are unnecessary.

## CRIME.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

**SPRINGFIELD**, Ill., Jan. 13.—In the United States Court, Thomas McGrimes, of Jefferson County, counterfeiter, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of years.

Samuel Lewis, for robbing the Post-Office at York, Clark County, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

The Grand Jury returned indictments against Obadiah and Stephen G. Ritchey, of Hamilton County, for retailing liquor and manufacturing and selling intoxicating liquors, and selling opium, and John Cox, of Covington, for retailing opium.

Resolutions were introduced to amend the Constitution increasing the numbers of the Supreme Judges; resident clergymen invited to the State; and the election of members of Congress by popular vote.

Judicial Expenditure—Arnold, Blair, and Schneider.

## ARKANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

**WICHITA**, Ark., Jan. 13.—The trial of the two men charged with the killing of Dr. John C. H. Palmer, for the purpose of robbing him, was adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Bennett, of the law office of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, told the court that the two men charged with the killing of Dr. Palmer were not guilty.

Mr. H. C. H. Palmer, son of Dr. Palmer, said that he had been nominated by the Senate Independents.

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## THE DOMINION.

How Municipal Elections Are Conducted in Canada.

Suffrage Not Universal, but on a Pecuniary Basis.

The Process of Holding an Election, from the Nomination to the Official Canvas.

A System Entirely Different from That in Vigo in the United States.

*Special Correspondence of The Tribune.*  
London, Oct. 8.—New Year's Day was doubly celebrated throughout the Dominion. In addition to the suspension of business and the general festivities of the New-Year tide, the people indulged in their municipal elections, which by act of Parliament, are held on the first Monday in each year. A municipal election is a question of vital interest—or at least it seems to be to the inhabitants of the city. Rich and poor are all alike "enthused" over it; and, no matter where the strangers, who have nothing but talk about voters and candidates. As a rule, national politics is not brought into municipal affairs, although there is a growing disposition on the part of many who are enrolled in the ranks of the Conservative party to make all issues subject to the decision of the ballot-box, purely political questions, and thus hold the successful party responsible for the administration of affairs. To a moderate extent this platform was adopted at the election in this city, though without any organized effort to effect it.

THE DOMINION SURFACE DOES NOT EXIST.  
The following among whom is the coming the streets in search we cannot find. Thousands are hunger and cold. Thousands of intelligent workers are in a full pauperism. There are in the ranks of crime, prostitution, and despair. The Poor House, their hideous faces to men and honest dwellings of the poor, domestic happiness is fast sorrow and contentions before the eyes. Little children cry in their parent's arms from the effects of continued ill-health, and the homeless of us are still the most numerous. The Canadian system of manipulating the ballot is entirely different from that in use in the United States. The first thing that strikes one is the absence of any kind of organization or wealth, have brought only to the children of toll. The old, the sick, the infirm, the Christmas-birth of One who does not head at night and who does not consort with all his life with the ruling class in these men were to follow now in Chicago, by going to the Rockwood Asylum, and he would soon be sent to the Rockwood Asylum, notwithstanding the present and others, does unto others as done by them." During the past week, my correspondence with your correspondent, and his goodness, the City Clerk, whose office is by custom a life, and only dependent on the faithful discharge of its duties, is the chief returning officer. He is, in fact, consolidated into one person. Ten days or two weeks previous to the day of election, he makes out a complete list of all the parties entitled to vote, and sends it to the Clerk of Schools, who is printed, is open to the inspection of the public for correction or emendation. And right here it may be remarked that, in voting for the election of a President, it is the right of franchise in each ward, which he owns property, and if a non-resident holder of real estate, is equally entitled to vote. That ought to be good enough authority for our Democratic friends.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

A right to object to any vote or even to question the right of any voter to be admitted to the polls is denied. When the polls are declared closed, the room is cleared, none being allowed to remain but the Election-judge, the Poll-Clerk, and the agents of the party which has the majority. The door is then opened and the ballots are counted. Those which are marked with more crosses than the law allows are thrown out; those which are uncertain are held up to the voter, who is then asked whether he wished to cast his ballot under the same fate; those which have any mark tending to aid future identification are unmercifully destroyed. The result of the count of the ballot doesn't count. After the count is completed, the various ballots are tied up in bundles and placed in APPROPRIATE ENVELOPES, which are marked as follows:

A.—The statement of votes given to each candidate of the rejected ballot-papers.

C.—The rejected ballot-papers to which is appended a short explanatory why they are rejected.

D.—Rejected ballot-papers, which were not placed in boxes.

E.—The voter list; the list of votes marked by the returning officer, and a statement of the number of persons whose votes are marked under the head of "Placed in Boxes." "Unable to read," and the declaration of inability.

These are returned to the City Clerk, and by him ARE AFTERWARDS CANVASSED.

At a subsequent public meeting, of which due notice is given, the result is declared, and the certificates of election are furnished with their certificates of election.

The laws against bribery are very severe, and, in every case in which the charge is sustained, a fine of \$1000 is imposed.

Should the voter leave the polls with a ballot-paper in his possession, or should he deposit in the ballot-box any other paper than the one given him, he would be subject to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labor.

The Canadian system looks cumbersome and costly, but it is a safe and exact method, in which your correspondent visited, over 400 votes were polled, which is about the number polled in each of the districts in the OBSERVER.

## COUNTING THE VOTES.

VIEWS HELD BY STATESMEN AT THE TIME OF THE CONSTITUTION AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The argument of that eminent lawyer, the Hon. W. H. West, on the powers and duties of Congress in the counting of the votes returned by the Electoral College, based solely upon the language of the Constitution itself without reference to precedents, must satisfy every candid mind that it was the intention of the Framers of the Government after it was organized, to give the Executive branch, and is therefore, clearly a constitutional work, to do what it can, in the second article of the Constitution.

In conclusion, and in further support of the view that the opening of the certificates and counting of the votes is a ministerial duty, it is clear that the appointment of tellers from the President of the Senate any power, or to give to the two Houses any power to begin the returns, as well as to determine the time when the election is to be certified, to the entire satisfaction of the Government, to judge only of its authentication, and then to proceed to count the votes, as is done in the great majority of countries.

Until within two years, all voting was done at the polls.

It was then notorious, or rather

it was believed, that the members of Congress had been tampered with, and were easily swayed by the influence of the President.

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Young street, Carroll Lorraine, and his wife, and Constance J. McLean, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John W. May, No. 97 West Madison street, May 22, 77 years old. His wife, Mrs. May, died in 1877. His papers please copy.

At Elmhurst, Ill., Jan. 2, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of J. S. and Andrew of Washington, C. O., on the 19th inst. Mrs. H. H. McLean, aged 40, of Michael and Sarah McLean, aged 20, and their son, John, aged 18. Acquaintances of said parties are reported to attend the funeral, Saturday 2 m. at 42nd Prairie avenue, Elmhurst, and Buffalo paper please copy.

—Jan. 11. Richard F. McLean, in his late residence, 120 W. Madison street, at 9 a.m. Saturday, by cars to Calvary cemetery, at the late John W. Clark, aged 45 years, Saturday 11 a.m. at the same address. The funeral services of the child of Mr. and Mrs. May will take place Monday, the 13th at 12 m. at No. 35 East Twentieth street to Oakwood Cemetery.

The funeral services of the child of Mr. and Mrs. May will take place Monday, the 13th at 12 m. at No. 35 East Twentieth street to Oakwood Cemetery.

The funeral services of the child of Mr. and Mrs. May will take place Monday, the 13th at 12 m. at No. 35 East Twentieth street to Oakwood Cemetery.

## LITERATURE.

### An Englishwoman's Sketches of German Life.

### Songs of the Troubadours. Another Life of Marie Antoinette.

### English Thought in the Eighteenth Century—Greek and Roman Legends.

### The Fifth Volume of the New Encyclopedia Britannica.

### Gérôme, the Painter—The Question of Dress—Babylonian Relics—Niebuhr.

### "Educated" Fleas—A Remarkable Woman—The Wood-Tick.

#### LITERATURE.

### GERMAN LIFE.

### GERMAN LIFE.

### THE EREMITORY SALE

### 5,000 STOCK

### TS & OIL CLOTHS,

### AT OUR STORES,

### grain, 2 and 3-Ply,

### 15 Rolls Brussels.

### 15 Rolls Venetian,

### Cloth, 6, 6, 8 and 10

### Rolls, Oil Mats, Rugs, &c.

### Goods, Philadelphia and Hart

### Trade solicited. Will

### SON, POMEROY & CO.,

### 84 & 85 Randolph-st.

ATT!

GARDNER HOUSE'

RNITURE

WILL BE SOLD

AUCTION.

COMMENCING

JAN. 29, at 10 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF

FIRST-CLASS

MIRRORS, Carpets,

the West. The attention of

PROPRIETORS,

TIES FURNISHING,

, and DEALERS, is called to

the Sale.

carpets,

Wool Carpets.

carpet,

5 Marble-top Chamber Sets,

200 Hair Mattresses,

Furniture,

Mattel Mirrors,

Office Furniture,

Kitchen, and Laundry Ware,

Bookery, Glass, and

ated Ware.

made to order by the Weber

er, of the best quality, in good

new.

SON, POMEROY & CO.

Auctioneers.

P. GORE & CO.,

70 Wabash-st.

TRADE SALE,

Jan. 16, 9:30 a.m.

GOODS,

Knit Goods,

Pocket Cutlery,

Scissors,

Mittens, Gloves,

&c.

SEASON for the Spring of

87. Full particulars

of all the

goods in our

store.

ELBERTON, throughout

the Union—expressed to all

arts, 1 lb. and upward.

40 lbs. per barrel.

40 lbs





## FINANCE AND TRADE.

**Discount Lines Well Filled, and the Loan Market Quiet.**

**The Movement of Currency Light —Clearings, \$3,400,000.**

**The Produce Markets Active and Irregular—Provisions Very Weak, Holders Selling Out.**

**Wheat Unsettled—Corn and Oats Firm—Barley Dull.**

**The Supply of Wheat on the Upper Mississippi.**

## FINANCIAL.

As a rule, the discount lines of the banks are well filled, and out-of-town applications are refused. The demand for loans was not as active yesterday as it has recently been, as most of the borrowing class have provided for their present necessities. The public loan market is quiet. The Bankers' Trade Register has absorbed the largest part of the liquid funds of the banks. This is not the season when mercantile paper is offered most freely, and as collections have improved, a comparatively small number of mercantile discounts have been made. The demand from the interior for advances has fallen away.

Rates of discount were 86-10 per cent at the banks, and 8 per cent and upwards on the street. New York exchange was quoted at 86-10 per \$1,000 premium.

The orders and receipts of currency were light. Clearings were \$2,400,000.

## THE BANKING CAPITAL OF NEW YORK.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of National Banks in New York last Tuesday, the Metropolitan and Fourth National, as already announced, resolved to reduce their capital by \$4,750,000. In 1876, \$2,800,000 of banking capital was withdrawn, leaving a balance of capital \$7,550,000. In this year \$1,876,000 of additional capital was withdrawn, leaving a balance of capital \$7,676,000. The result of reduced earnings, etc., estimated at \$7,000,000, and we have grand total of \$16,640,000 wiped out.

## THE BANK STATEMENT.

The National Banks are now publishing, in accordance with the call of the Comptroller, statements of their condition on Dec. 31. The information contained in them is three weeks old, and is stale and uninteresting. It is to be regretted that the call was not made so soon after the panic that should have tested the condition of the loan market at the time of the panic. As long as the call is made after the day on which the condition of the banks is to be displayed, the purposes of the Department are subverted, and there is no apparent reason why the call should not be so timed that the figures it calls out should be of some contemporaneous value.

## THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bank of California, which title more than a year ago suffered an impairment of 80 per cent of its capital, is now rehabilitated. It has an actual paid-up capital of \$5,000,000. The cash assets of this institution on Dec. 31 were \$5,578,792, of which \$3,000,000 on hand here, \$2,329,428, and good \$27,427 at the Madero, San Francisco, and on deposit at the San Francisco Mint bullion valued at \$250,932. The aggregate assets were placed at \$10,942,902, and there is due deposits \$5,938,555.

## NEW YORK INSURANCE.

Western policy-holders in the various insurance companies of New York have an obvious pecuniary interest in the management of the New York insurance Department. The New York courts have come into the affair of the Continental Insurance Company, which was allowed by the New York Insurance Department to continue to dole out Western and other investors to life-insurance companies after it was self-evident from our own reports that it ought to be wound up. The New York Herald states the case pointedly and truthfully when it says: "The Continental's officers and agents ought at any time to be held responsible if the company failed to meet its financial obligations." The company had no financial tendency that the company needed an investigation, and an investigation capable and faithfully made under the authority of the Department would be of great service to the company. The insurance companies and their agents were prepared to close their doors, announce its bankruptcy, and select its liquidator. The restoration of our shattered confidence in the New York insurance system is not hastened by the failure of Gov. Robinson, of New York, in his manner to do his duty in even a small measure to the subject. He seems to have lengthened the changes needed in Banking-Bank laws, but the mismanagement of the insurance companies and the Insurance Department went unnoticed.

## BANKING AND THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The New York Evening Post says it is financial concern.

The low price of gold and the present condition of the gold market present a favorable opportunity for the recovery of the money market. The price of gold has already started upon this course; and we hope of whatever is done in this will be done in a timely manner.

Whatever is done in this will be done in a timely manner.

The price of gold will be the basis of the new gold standard. The changes needed in Banking-Bank laws, but the mismanagement of the insurance companies and the Insurance Department went unnoticed.

## THE WORLD.

The World, in reply, holds that a "considerable portion of bank capital into gold would not aid in preparing for 1877." The true course of the banks is to bring themselves strong in legal-tenders, because the public are not willing to give up the gold of their obligations is payable." The World holds that the banks would do better to hold on to their greenbacks and refuse to lose even the present small discount on them. It urges each bank "to use care in its legal-tender notes, avoid the loss of carrying gold to fall upon the persons who have courted it, who have no stockholders to answer to and no banking colleagues to meet every morning at the Clearing-House. Let the banks still remain to the end of the year in the country and to their obligation to stockholders and depositors, and they will surely repel their wayward in the restoration of the currency to a par with gold."

## GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 105½ to 105¾ in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 105½ to 105¾ in the dollar and the gold.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sight. *S. 2000* *2000* *2000*  
Paris ..... 496  
London ..... 5164  
Hamburg ..... 5164  
Hollands ..... 5164  
Sweden ..... 496  
Germany ..... 5164

## GERMANY BONDS.

*Bid.* *Asked.*  
United States \$5-20s of '75 ..... 1,178  
5-20s of '75, Jan. and July ..... 1,092  
5-20s of '75, Mar. and Sept. ..... 1,092  
5-20s of '75, Jan. and July ..... 1,144  
5-20s of '75, Mar. and Sept. ..... 1,155  
United States \$4s of '75 ..... 1,113  
United States \$4s of '75, Mar. and Sept. ..... 1,113

## BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

*Bid.* *Asked.*  
Chicago City 2% & 6c. average ..... 107  
Chicago City 2% & 6c. average ..... 107  
Cook County 2% & 6c. bonds, 1876-76 ..... 107  
West Park 2% & 6c. bonds ..... 105  
City railway, South Side ..... 142-144  
City railway, North Side ..... 129-135  
Chicago Insurance Company ..... 118  
Chicago Stock Exchange ..... 121  
Subscription stock ..... 30

\* And interest.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. To the Western American Press.

New York, Jan. 12.—Old opened at 106 and closed at 106½. Carrying rates 2 to 7.

Salts at London were 133. The last price was 151. Irons silver bars 131; greenbacks; 124; gold. Silver coin 45.

Hairdoss heads were generally firm.

State securities were steady.

One of the most prominent features of Wall street was the sudden and sharp fall of the Government. The immediate cause of this advance was the fact that within the past few days some enormous purchases of Government have been made for investment, a California bank taking \$2,000,000, and as Eastern institutions \$1,000,000. Individual investors were also in the market.

The speculative interest in stocks to-day centered in two shares—Western Union and Illinois Central. One was remarkable for strength and the other for weakness. Western Union advanced 10 to 12, closing at 144, closing the session. Illinois Central dropped from 62½ to 60, and closed at 61. Fluctuations in other shares were considerable, but few were offered. Game and poultry were less firm, and Eastern markets being reported

Paul, 11,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, and 2,000 Illinois Central.

Money easier; 4½%. Prime mercantile paper, 5

Custom receipts, \$200.

Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$404,000.

Clearings, \$22,000,000.

Demand bills, 100 to the week, \$1,200,000.

Sterling dull; actual business, long, 483; short, 485.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, \$11. 13½ to 14½, red, 12½.

Interest Coupons, \$11. 13½ to 14½.

Coupons, \$7. 12½ to 13½.

Coupons, \$5. 12½ to 13½.

Coupons, \$3. 12½ to 13½.

Stocks.

Wheat Union, 74½ to 75½, C. & G. 75½ to 76½.

Quicksilver, 74½ to 75½, C. & G. 75½ to 76½.

Marlboro, 31½ to 34½, C. & G. 34½ to 35½.

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